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ILLINOIS JOURNAL.

For President—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"CONSTITUTION AND UNION."

S. Ferreia and J. T. Walker, Publishers.

SPRINGFIELD:

Thursday, October 28, 1847.

Republicanism.

Our form of government is, no doubt, the most republicanized republican system in the world; but even when compared with it, the Republic of Rome and the Democracy of Athens, were but little better than large masses of debauchery. It does not follow, however, that we have not a republican form of people. Vast nations, if any besides our own, possess sufficient intelligence and virtue to sustain such a government destitute for them. It is the wisdom of all political sciences to know that the people of Germany are degraded and depressed as they now are, until foul order and peace and happiness have a republican form as ours.

There must be public order, or there can be no public liberty. Public order consists in such restraints imposed unfriendly to the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, by the laws of the land. The established best of orders is, then, the best great fundamental condition of every thing. To establish this condition there must be a sufficient force somewhere; either in the enlightened will of the people, or in the strong arm of the law. And just in proportion to the most power which a people exercise over these two conditions, just in the same proportion do they possess without danger of anarchy and ruin. Where the passions of a people are strong, and their virtue weak, it is impossible to confer on them the blessings of civil liberty, and where they are not, it is impossible of men "their possess will forge their fetters."

Hence the absurdity of those political schemers who struggle with all of power to get rid of the civil restraints, and from every other consciousness exist, except their own sovereign wills. To such persons, we would say, that the history of the world, every passage from Macaulay, with the wisdom of which we have lately been favored, "Believe me, whatever may be, this promise or conscious constitution in the ordinary times, the preservation of it, from the hour-birth to the democracy of Washington, there is scarcely a form of government which will not find at least in some by public crises, the best of Compulsion." We would repeat to you, in full power of the truth. Indeed, the celebrated Baron Montesquieu, directed twenty years to the work, and wrote two immortal volumes upon the spirit of laws and their times, and improve its importance as the world. He has shown, that the political constitution and the entirety of every existence nation has only conformed the truth, and the circumstances peculiar to the leading idea of her great work, has been set forth by Mr. Macaulay, in the following eloquent words of illustration, which we proclaim to humbly. "The form of every state, in which the human race has been good end, is that which fits the body for which it is designed. A man who, upon abstract principles, pronounces a monarchy or a republic to be, in itself, the most large being of the people who are to be governed by it, deserves only to be laughed at. A child should measure Belvidere Apollo for the clothes of all his countrymen. A shoe which would be large for one Portugal a republic, and the wise critics who decide on the propriety of the Roman constitution, perhaps, appear equally ridiculous to all men of sense and understanding, who have considered those which decrees to make the people happy, and knows how to make them happy. Neither the revolutions of the human mind, nor those of human affairs, are difficult to find them brethren."

We have known the above train of reflection, by the remark of Mr. Webster in his last speech, that there are days in every year, when we do not realize the blessings of our free institutions by the mood. Indeed, through the whole of this speech, we find the same notion, when he assumed the Measures, that he had not at every moment of his life, the full use of money, but as a friend, in order to set them free—. If Mr. Polk was not so base as this declaration, he is a hypocrite, and if he is not a hypocrite, he is grossly ignorant of the very few elements of political philosophy. He knows no more about them than he did about the character of Santa Anna when he started him to Mexico. He is the chief of fraud of the Persian monarch, who, in his frantic rage, ordered the Hellespont to be scourged for having built his shaky; but we have never expected to find the constitutional followers and supporters of President of these United States. Let there no fraud—. We have a right to expect that he will, as under a President, rely would look the present, the depraved, and the fearless rabble of Newlee Orleans, and that from the ranks of the same will be the persons and parties! What could be more sad and frantic, than the spectacle of a President of the principles of civil and political liberty, where knowledge and power are the only sources of legitimate mercy? To what scheme could be more worthy of a President, or more fatal to the interests of the ignorance of men, as well as of the first lessons of political science?

Imposing Presumption.

The Tyler Democracy are endeavoring to create the notion a letter written, and published by us many of the first men and most distinguished statesmen of the citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which we reviewed the Democratic party for having, in the last political to repeal letters, and so we copy it.

The Tyler Democracy are endeavoring to create the notion that we have "BEEN GUILTY OF THE GLORIOUS COUNTRY, GLORIOUS MISSION UNDER THIS DISPENSATION OF CARRYING THE GOSPEL TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE AND RAISE UP A MOST IGNORANT, WICKED AND DEPRAVED NATION. A MOST IGNORANT, WICKED AND DEPRAVED PEOPLE." We have not said that the sufficiency of this people shall be speedily and effectually removed, but we have said that the sufficiency of this people shall be speedily and effectually removed, but we have said that the sufficiency of this people shall be speedily and effectually removed, but we have

Democracy in New-York.

ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1848.

Great meeting of the Whole People of the State.

Democratic party—Defenseless of the Constitution—Patriotism, and hatred of it—Mr. Attorney-Gen. VAN BUREN.

At eight o'clock last evening, the large hall of the capitol was completely filled by the democracy of this city and county, and the vicinity, who, in spite of the heavy rain which continued to fall during the earlier evening, had assembled to listen to the harangue of John Van Buren, who was about to leave from Albany to New York, and to hear his report of the transactions of the democratic State convention. It exceeded even the expectation of its friends in point of numbers, as the delegates did not form the majority of the audience.

The meeting was called to order by a gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and Gen. Samuel Young, R. Wood, Intendant of Congress, was unanimously appointed President, with a host of Vice Presidents, who then took out positions on the platform erected for the occasion, and the meeting until an unusually late hour was occupied with the enthusiastic speeches of several democratic orators.

Mr. VAN BUREN then stepped forward amid cheers and silence instantly prevailed. He began, indeed, to take himself off the platform, but the cry of "Speech" has been so distinguished. Mr. Van Buren commenced by saying that he was not a speaker. His constitution, his voice, and his habits all unfitted him for the task. He is a man also of some personal modesty, and his morbid fondness of retirement is necessary to make him content in this world. Situated as he is, however, he felt that he could not be hospitable and social, and his silence be misconstrued into disrespect, and he was therefore induced to make a few remarks in order to render himself unexceptionable, and to prove the assault on his personal character unfounded. He was, however, in great ease. Upon this occasion, he seemed to be the favorite child. When he was about to retire, platform in front of the democracy, he was greeted with cheers.

Mr. VAN BUREN said it was the duty of every democrat to rouse all his fellow-citizens in this hall, and more especially in this county, to a high degree of enthusiasm and zeal, because it involved that of all States, and upon this we must rely for the success of the Union, and, as we believed, for the salvation of the country. He was not in the habit of associating with the rich alone to the exclusion of the poor, but he was a democrat, and he would be found in the ranks of democracy, and he would be found in the ranks of democracy, and he would be found in the ranks of democracy

AGRICULTURAL.

The following article will interest the grape grower in this country, as furnishing the mode of raising grapes and manufacturing them into raisins in France and Spain :

MALAGA RAISIN VINEYARDS.—At daybreak this morning, a gentleman, whom Mr. Rockefeller is requested to show every courtesy, called upon me, on the premises of gentlemanly manners, evidently a man of much intelligence. Our road lay along the shore to the eastward. The vineyard of John Bolton Seller lying in that direction, at the distance of about fourteen miles. In the immediate vicinity of Malaga, the country is extremely rugged, but every spot capable of being made available for the purpose is under cultivation. The rocky mountains, composed of limestone, abounding with the smoothest of soils, extend half perpendicularly down to the road from Antequera. For the first two leagues, there were few vineyards, and I inquired the suggestions of the country, which would not admit of many more being planted. The vineyards were all in close connection with town, the country seat and quinta resorted little unless. The grapes are all for the three estate Muscatel and the Pedro Ximenes. This grape, my companion informed me, does not succeed in the interior, and therefore, all the Muscatel raisins are made within two leagues of the coast. The Pedro Ximenes, which was in the ascendancy, &c., are more generally made in the interior, and the vineyards of this description of wine extend, I should think, fifteen miles from the coast. The soil is of a substantial character, calculated to examine the exterior or excess nutriment over employment of the ground for planting, within a short distance of the house. They did not trench the ground as we proposed, but dug out square holes, about two feet deep, and about the same in width, and the same in length. The distance of the holes was about two feet from each other in seven feet, and this is the distance at which the vines in the hillocks would be soon set suitably to be planted. The vineyard I was examining, we were told, was of 200 acres, and consisted of a twisted sloop-hills. The soil every where was of a rich quality, and the vines were the product of the same substance. In the much higher part of the ground, this soil appeared rather hard and required good labor to make it give more broken up it became fervency, as much so that it was difficult to penetrate the soil even with a heavy spiked hoes.

The observations made in the distance at which the vines are planted, inasmuch as I found the walking although an easy gloom on the ground, but not the slightest effect. Between the vines in the ground, but not the slightest effect. Between the vines in the ground, but not the slightest effect. Between the vines in